Active Interferon Regulatory Factor 8 (IRF8)

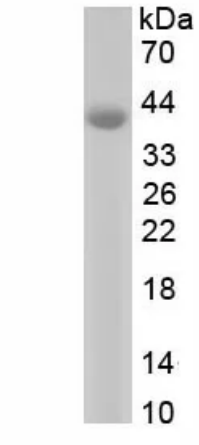
Catalog#:PEM12736

概述（Summary）

别称（Alternative Names）	H-ICSBP; ICS-BP; ICSBP1; Interferon Consensus Sequence-Binding Protein 1
纯度（Purity）	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
内毒素（Endotoxin level）	Please contact with the lab for this information
蛋白构建（Construction）	【Met1-Arg327】
Accession #	P23611
表达宿主（Host）	E.coli
种属（Species）	Mus musculus (Mouse)
预测分子量（Predicted MW）	40.9 kDa
制剂（Form）	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4, containing 0.01% SKL, 1mM DTT, 5% Trehalose and Proclin300.
运输方式（Shipping）	The product is shipped with ice bag. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
稳定性&储存（Stability &Storage）	12 months at -20°C to -80°C in lyophilized state.6 months at -20°C to -80°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.7-10 days at 2°C to 8°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
复溶（Reconstitution）	Reconstitute in 10mM PBS (pH7.4) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.
背景介绍（References）	Transcription factor that specifically binds to the upstream regulatory region of type I interferon (IFN) and IFN-inducible MHC class I genes (the interferon consensus sequence (ICS)). Can both act as a transcriptional activator or repressor. Plays a negative regulatory role in cells of the immune system. Involved in CD8(+) dendritic cell differentiation by forming a complex with the BATF-JUNB heterodimer in immune cells, leading to recognition of AICE sequence (5'-TGAnTCA/GAAA-3'), an immune-specific regulatory element, followed by cooperative binding of BATF and IRF8 and activation of genes. Required for the development of plasmacytoid dendritic cells (pDCs), which

produce most of the type I IFN in response to viral infection. Positively regulates macroautophagy in dendritic cells.

电泳图（SDS-PAGE image）



Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

活性图（Bioactivity image）

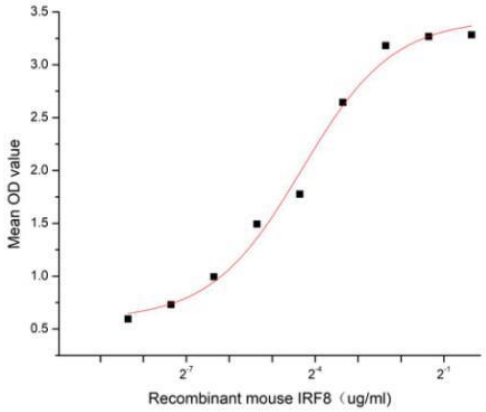


Figure 1. The binding activity of recombinant mouse IRF8 and recombinant mouse NFATC1

Interferon regulatory factor 8 (IRF8), also known as interferon consensus sequence-binding protein, is a transcription factor that plays central roles in the regulation of myeloid cell fate. In both mice and humans, IRF8 is required for the differentiation of most monocyte and dendritic cell subsets, but suppresses neutrophil production. IRF8 can both act as a transcriptional activator or repressor, and it acts as a transcriptional repressor of osteoclast differentiation factors such as NFATC1 and EEIG1. Thus a functional binding ELISA assay was conducted to detect the interaction of recombinant mouse IRF8 and recombinant mouse NFATC1. Briefly, IRF8 was diluted serially in PBS with 0.01% BSA (pH 7.4). Duplicate samples of 100 µl were then transferred to NFATC1-coated microtiter wells and incubated for 1h at 37℃. Wells were washed with PBST and incubated for 1h with anti-IRF8 pAb, then aspirated and washed 3 times. After incubation with HRP labelled secondary antibody for 1h at 37℃, wells were aspirated and washed 5 times. With the addition of substrate solution, wells were incubated 15-25 minutes at 37℃. Finally, add 50 µL stop solution to the wells and read at 450/630 nm immediately. The binding activity of recombinant mouse IRF8 and recombinant mouse NFATC1 was shown in Figure 1, the EC50 for this effect is 0.05 ug/mL.

注意事项（Note）

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